-X8

HEAVY U.S. LOSSES.

PLANES DOWNED IN 4 DAYS

MANY AMERICAN PILOTS CAPTURED

> One of the 12 U.S. planes downed over Hanoi on Nev. 19, 1967

VIETNA

Information Weekly .- E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Doo Street, Henoi .- Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Vietnam

SUCCESSES OF THE P.L.A.F.

DAC TO: 1,160 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action in 3 Days 1Nov. 17-191

MY THO : A Battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 9 Wiped Out 85Km Southwest of Seigen (Nov. 17)

TAN AN: A Battalion of Division 25 and a Company of Militiamen of the Puppet Army Routed 35 Km South of Saigon (Night of Nov. 11)

RACH GIA: A Battalion of Puppet Division 9 Put out of Action at Xoai

Xien (Night of Nov. 9)

Navember 27

1967 No 139

Alb. Year

LAM DONG: Two Companies. Two Platoons, a Motorized Unit. a 105mm-Gun Platoon and a "Civil Guard" Platoon Wiped Out 7Km from Diiring (Nov. 12)



ANSWERS OF PRIME MINISTER

PHAM VAN DONG

TO QUESTIONS PUT BY OLIVIER TODD,

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE FRENCH PAPER LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR

URING his recent stay in Viet Nam, a French journalist, Mr. Olivier Todd, special correspondent of La Nouval Observatour had an interview with Premier Pham Van Dong. Questions and answers are as follows:

Questien - Mr. Prime Minister, what do you think of the resumption of escalation in Hanoi itself?

Answer - We foresaw it. We also foresaw other attacks. When U.S. sircraft come back, they will be well received.

Q - What is your reaction to Mr. Goldberg's latest proposition to bring the problem of the V. Nam war before the U.N.O.?

A — We have always declared that the U.N.O. has nothing to do with the Viet Nam affair.

Q - What is the fundamental reason for this attitude?

A-We regard this body as a tool in the hands of the U.S.

Q - Does the D.R.V.N. government still stich to the jour points you put forward on April 8, 1963? A - You.

A — Vol. Q — Why? The declaration by Mr. Newson Day Trinh, Foreign Minister of the D.R.V.N. on Jan. 18, 1957, has riggered off much speculation on European and American political ecocles on the Day of the U.S. really wants conversations; it must lives of all pol an unconditional end to the bombing and it often beam femination temperation of the work has been feminative interportation of the work has been feminative interportation of the work was considered. How should it be construed?

A — This demand takes on its full meaning, its full value, when confronted with the threats, pre-sure and blackmail from the U.S. By all means it is trying to impose unacceptable conditions

It has waged an unjust, criminal war on the D.R.V.N. This war has aroused deep indignation among almost all peoples of the world. Let the U.S. put an unconditional end to this war. No, we won't accept any conditions of any kind, in any Tree ess.

The Victnamese people are a proud people. They will never negotiate under the bombs or threats of bombing.

Q - What form should an "unconditional end"

A — What form could this "unconditional end" take? This question has its importance and must be carefully considered in due time. In any event, it must be clear, definite, unequivocal.

Q - Considering eventual negotiations, why do you stick so strictly to the "four points")

Continued page z)

ANSWERS OF PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG ...

(Continued from page 1)

A — About the four points contained in a state-man raised at the start via the U.S. was for gra-pople that they form the base for a political extensest of the Viet Nam problem. These points at the Viet Nam problem is possible to the clause of the 1954 Central Agreements on Viet Nam. They are an assert of the Vietnamese people's involuble national rights.

For us, this is a matter of principle. For the world peoples, too,

The U.S. itself will inevitably grow alive to it.

O - In the first of your four points of April 8. 1065 you declared, Mr. Prime Minister, that " the U.S. povernment should withdraw its troops." Is it to be a gradual withdrawal? Is the withdrawal one of the absolute preliminary conditions of the beginning of negotiation?

A - The four points naturally imply the withdrawal of American and mercenary troops — South Korean, Australian, New Zealand, Thai — from South Viet Nam. This is an essential point.

O - What is the Front's position?

A — It has been made clear in a fundamental and complete way in the Front's Political Pro-gramme announced at the end of last August. That this programme has been welcomed by pro-gressive world opinion with such unanimity and natisfaction proves how well it fits the, present

stituation.

It is a fighting instrument which mobilizes even more powerfully all strata of the South Viet Nam population. Its effects are working in the Saigon puppet regime's army and administration.

O - In North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam. me often hears people say that "the Front is the only genuine representative" of the South Viet Nam people. What does it mean by that? This seems to bar from eventual talks the "puppets" of the Thisu-Ky "government." What is your abbroach to this problem?

A - Yes, I know, these words "the only genuine representative" of the South Viet Nam people puzzle some people.

This too is a matter of principle.

This is a marker of principle.

The Front is the only genuine representative of the South Vict Nam people; it is the only leading force, the soul of the patroitic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression in the South of our country. Its Political Programme is the expression of the national rights of the Vietnamese. expression of the national rights of the Vietnamese people in the South of our country. Its objective, which is consistent with the deep aspirations of all strata of the people, is fighting watchwords of burning topic independence, democracy, peace, neutralty, prosperity and national reunification. These are watchwords of extraordinary power. They most grandless are sufficiently only the property of the propert

Saigon puppets.

In the South of our country, this war compels yearybody to take his stand in relation to an essential position: is he for or against the U.S. aggressors? position: is he for or against the U.S. aggressory. There is no third way. This is not a groundless assertion, a view of the mind. Actually, there is no the property of the second of the second of the con-late tried to create one. For years now, the Front-lass tried to create one. For years now, the Front-lass them will of an entire people to fight and years of the second of the secon

As for those quislings — Diem, Nhu formerly and now Thieu and Ky —, they are taken seriously by nobody here and elsewhere. Their "government" is a farce, and throws a stronger light on the Amer-icans' stalomate.

0 - Abroad, some of your friends, I mean liberals, non-partisans, militants who unreservedly condemn the bombing of the D.R.V.N. and the war waged by the Americans in the South, do not under-

stand why in the D.R.V.N., the watchword "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom is out before that of " Peace in Viet Nam." In short, those friends sometimes find that the D.R.V.N. government follows a "hard" line. Can you explain this point? A not negligible fraction of world opinion is disturbed on that account. It thinks that all war - especially a war between a Goliath and a David (even such an unusual and surprising David as North Viet Nam: I have become aware of this after seeing the "people's war") - should end by a compromise that is by mutual concessions. What do you thinh of this way of looking at the Viet Nam problem from alar?

A ... From the beginning to the end of this war. that is until our victory, we have remained and will remain true to ourselves absolutely faithful will remain true to ourselves, absolutaly faithful to our line of conduct; to defeat the aggressors, defend our rights, remain masters of what belongs to us. President Ho Chi Minh is a thousand times right when he says: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." Do you realise what deep and powerful echo the President's appeal and provered to the Vietnamese people profused in the hearts of the Vietnamese people both in the South and the North? Villages are burning, children dying, but all the people have risen up to struggle with the unshakable faith of those who bestruggle with the unabakable faith of those who be-lieve in their cause and in victory. This enthusiasm, this impetus, this heroism, this disregard for dangers, this willingness to endure sacrifices, and also this serone and creative intelligence in face of an enemy with an enormous power of destruction, this virtu-ally nexhaustible energy and ability, all prove that nothing is more precious than independence and

Both in theory and practice, we don't dissociate independence and freedom from peace. Peace is won, conquered, in this vital struggle for independence and freedom. Wee and shame to those who think otherwise and imagine that one can obtain peace in some other way when facing men who at present worship force as did the Hitlerites.

Remember Munich !

That is why there is no possible compromise. Our position on war and peace is a matter of principle. Our struggle is one for principles. When principles of such magnitude and importance are t stake there is no compromise. There can't be

So the war will be long and will, doubtless, grow harder? It doesn't matter. Our people will carry it on until victory, whatever the duration and

Q - The Viet Nam war is becoming more and more a " matter of conscience" for world opinion, What do you think of this?

A — In history, seldom did a "limited," "local" war provoke such world-wide repercussions, which are growing in range and depth. This is because this war is the centre of a battle of historic and international significance. In this war, our people international significance is this war, our people peace on the land of their ancesiors; at the same people on the land of their ancessors; at the same interest they are defending the inalienable rights of all peoples to freedom and independence. They defend the ritute of socialism, the involutile patrimony of over a billion people. They defend the civilisation: Giguity, bonour, the consciousness as a man, a people.

This is why the world peoples, the peoples of

a man, a project.

That is why the world peoples, the peoples of the socialist countries, the French people and other peoples, whose number is growing, ade with us. And the best representatives of human intelligence and conscience are on our side too. Your country, France, is setting a moving example. We are absolutely sincere when we say to our friends: Thank you, we shall be worthy of you, and equal Inank you, we man be worthy of you, and equate to our common struggle. It may be foreseen that the striggle will grow harder. But when the night grows darker, this means dawn is near. The sun of victory will shine all the more dazzlingly.

The men in Washington are immensely worried they think that their defeat in Viet Nam could start a chain reaction with unforeseable consequences. What blindness! Can't they see that this chain reaction is already under way. This process is quickening in proportion to their very blindness. This can be seen everywhere, even in the United States. You certainly know that many Americana, some of whom I have met bere, are perfectly aware that the honour of their country, of the great that the honour of their country, of the great American people, consists in remaining faithful to their traditions of independence and freedom, recognizing the Vietnamese people's national rights, and on this basis, putting an end to aggression against our country

Our epoch is witnessing a fundamental evolution, Our opoch is witnessing a fundamental evolution, an irreversible one which began with the Grand Cotcher Revolution. All the peoples of the world. On the Property of the world, that of frastruity among mankind. We the people of Viet Nam, are deeply conscious that we are waging a great battle which, together with many other battles over the whole world, will being about the end of the lasts of empires.

O - Mr. Prime Minister, alter having seen during seven meeks what the Americans call the pattern of bombing, I have come to the conclusion that military targets (roads, bridges, airports, etc...) are but pretexts and alibis for the American command; that at a certain level of responsibility, there is a deliberate plan aimed at breaking the Victnamesa people's resistance. But I don't think most Americans are conscious of this important fact. Do you think it useful and possible for you to receive, not as negotiators but as observers, an American delegation composed not of pacifists but of officials, elected representatives, for instance sena-tors and contressmen who would be able to see with their own ever that contrary to President Inhuson's and the Pentagon's assertions, it is not "concrete that is the priority target of the bombings.

A - This is an interesting idea, which deserves close attention. It poses problems for us and for our eventual guests. As you know, we are much concerned about the safety of all our guests. Beconcerned about the salety of an our guests. Be-aides, under present circumstances, would American politicians the or willing to come here? If requestly the carefully the carefully the event, everything should be clear and uneques.

Q - I am convinced, Mr. Prime Minister, that there exists a deep specificity and originality in socialism in the D.R.V.N., which is due in part to the fact that in 1945, independence and socialism came at the same time to a people composed in maiority of peasants. What do you think of this?

- Here clarification are absolutely necessary A - Here, clarification are absolutely necessary,
I must immediately stress that our party is the
party of the proletariat, that our doctrine is
Marxism-Leninism or the scientific theory of socialism. The doctrine of Marx-Engels-Lenin is a science. ism. The doctrine of Marx-Engell-Lania is a science. Because of this, it is universal by its fundamental principles and its method, dialectical materialism, in this spirit, we have always said that, since the inthis spirit, we have always said that, since the victories of Marxistan-Leniaism. This will be so for victories of Marxistan-Leniaism. This will be so for the future too. I often re-med the works of the founders of this doctrine, which is all powerful of facts which are the method of the world. What geniuses they were Geniuses in thinking and in action! What they wrote, a century of 50 years ago, remains true, even takes on fronced with present residies, for instance with fronted with present realities, for what is happening in our country.

I must also tell you, and this is extremely important, that Marxim-Leninism is not a dogma, but a guide for action. The point is to put into practice this theory in accordance with the concrete conditions prevailing in each country. Everything is there, and this is an extremely difficult task. is there, and this 'is an extremely difficult task. The word is 'changing and diverse 'in our epoch, unch more so than in Montaigne's. It is up to the contract of the contract what we have always done. That's what we have always done. That's what we have always done. That's what we are doing now, for instance, to fight and defeat American aggression. That's what as to build socialize in our country in keeping with concrete conditions prevailing in Viet Nam and the genius of our people. In this meaning, on saley speak of originality. Indeed, concrete things are always original.

There is a verse by Goethe often quoted by Lenin: "All theory is grey, but the vigorous tree of life is always green." The doctrine of Mark and Lenin, precisely because it is a guide and a method, Lenin, precisely because it is a guide and a method is more than ever alive, in our era of great revolu tionary upheavals. It is casselessly enriched by the results of revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the peoples of the world.

Q - And it is in accordance with this doctrine, this philosophy of history as well as the experience of your structles and the Vietnamers " booble's may" that you are convinced that you will deleat the Americans ?

VIET NAM COURIER

& - Yes, without any doubt,

PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG WRITES TO JEAN PAUL SARTRE

ON the occasion of the opening on November 20, 1967 in Copenhagen of the Second Section of the Burtund Russell International War Crime Tribunal, Promise Pham Van Dong has sent the following letter to Jean Paul Sarviy, President of

Mr. Ican Paul Sarire.

President of the International War Crime Tribunal Davis

Tions Descident

I am happy to learn that the International War Crime Tribunal will soon hold its second session on

I wish to thank you and your colleagues in the International Tribunal for all that you have done for the success of the Tribunal's first session. In defend-ing our just cause by condemning the odious crimes ung our just cause by concenning the odious crimes committed by the American imperialists in Viet Nam, the Tribunal has brought a political and moral support that we, the people of Viet Nam, highly appreciate; at the same time it has made a valuable contribution to the safequarding of the sacced rights of the peoples of all lands to freedom, independence and the sacces of the contribution of the peoples of all lands to freedom, independence

By its conclusions of great import, the First Session of the International Tribunal has solemnly pronounced its juridical and moral condemnation of the war of aggression of the American imperialists against

the Vistnamese people. We think that the Tribunni's Second Session, which keys greater emphasize of the sapect of the problem, will be the crowing of your efforts and work on the trial of the U.S. imperalists and work on the trial of the U.S. imperalists will be the opposite of the problem of the work of the trial of the U.S. imperalists will be the opposite of the problem of the work of the problem in the problem of the p the world

the world.

For our part, we will do our utmost to co-operate
with the Tribunal and give it our assistance with a
view to the complete success of its Second Session.

We are firmly convinced-that thanks to the noble

We are firmly convinced-that thanks to the noose contributions of your own and other friends of the Tribunal, and the support of the forced of peace and progress, the Second Sessition will end in brilliant success and will have far-reaching repercussions among world public opinion, thus belping to intensity and expand the movement of international solidarity with the Vietnameee people.

Please find here the expression of our high con-

PHAM VAN DONG

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION WARMLY WELCOMED

T the invitation of the D.R.V.N. Ministree of National Defence, a military delegation of the Republic of Cuba, led by Major Berlarmino Castilla Mas, member of the Central Committee of the Cubas Communist Party, Vice-Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, has come to the D.R.V.N. for a friendship visit.

This visit is a fine manifestation of the militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Viet Nam and Cuba, and an encouragement to the Vietnamese people who are determined to defeat the American aggressors for the sake of freedom, independence and national unity of Viet Nami and for the security of the socialist camp and world peace.

INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIME TRIBUNAL OPENS 2nd SESSION IN COPENHAGEN

CCORDING to the Viet A Nam News Agency correscondent in Copenhagen,

International War Crime Tribunal set up at the initia-tive of Lord Bertrand Russell, well-known scientist and obilosopher, solemnly opened its

second session on November 20, 1967 at 11 a.m. at Roskild on the outskirsts of Copenhagen (Denmark).

Joan Paul Sartre, president, Vladimir Dedijer and Laurent Schwartz, members of the Tribunal, the members of the Tribunal's investigation teams visiting North and South Viet Nam, the delegation of the P.D.R. of Korea, Cuba, Laos,

Cambodia and Japan, many personalities in Denmark and the world, pressmen, camera-men, T.V. correspondents, numbering 300 in all, attended the session. Present were also the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Dr. Pham Ngoc Thach, Minister of Pub-lic Health, President of the D.R.V.N. Commission of Investigation of U.S. War Crimes

nent had never succee

people ?

that members of the so-called

first cabinet were merely

puppets. In the eye of Schlesinger, "Vice President" Nguyen Cno Ky appeared as a Frankenstein "; how worse he would look in the eyes of the South Victnames

Apart from Westmoreland's

wordy battle and Bunker's

oversimplifications, there was

a similar chorus performed by

other big shots in the White House. As to Johnson, in the first 17 days of November he

raised his voice 11 times. In

and temper. It is because i

have raised the curtain on the third dry season with too

many staggering blows; because many Americans who

cherish peace have condemned more and more strongly the U.S. governments' war of aggression in Vist Nam.

and the delegation of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. led by Nguyen Van Tien, mem-ber of the Central Committee of the N.F.L., including wit-nesses from South Viet Nam protime of the 11 S policy American aggressors in South Viet Nam.

because Johnson has been subjected to a great deal of

criticism by many senators

sworth Bunker and Rober Komer from Saigon for summit talks with Dean Rusk, McNamara, Walt Rostow and Richard Helms, believed to "review the situati Viet Nam and future plans." Ju future plans." Judging from moreland and ambamador Bunker, one can see clearly the real purpose of these talks

This was not the first time that Westmoreland jetted, back to Washington from Sai-gon. Eight months ago, this 4-star general had already been summoned to Washingbeen summoned to Washing-ton to help placate the sena-tors then greatly alarmed at the successive defeats of the U.S. expeditionary forces in South Viet Nam. That time, he spared no words to laud the phoney victories of the U.S. expeditionary and Saigon puppet troops while not for-getting to ask more men and more money for the war in Viet Nam. This time, he waged a new wordy battle or orders from the White House. he spared no words to laud orders from the White mou-with a series of "optimistic" statements. While more than 2,400 U.S. and puppet troops were killed or wounded in 2,400 U.S. and pupper crops were killed or wounded in Dac To, he claimed that the P.L.A.F. were terribly mauled there. While U.S. mobile forces were moved hither and thither in a haphazard way. failing to relieve pressure on Salgon, to clear Highway 4 (My Tho), to improve the dire straits of the U.S. Maonre strains of the U.S. Man-rimes in north of Highway o, to avert such beatings as in Loe Ninh and to purry such blows as in An Hoa (Chu Lai) and Duc To, West-morehand had the cheek to

November 1967; Lyndon declare that the P.L.A.F.
B. Johnson recalled Willer were losing quickly and esscition Westmoreland, Ellwere soung quienty and suc-cessively. The French paper Le Monde on Nov. 15 ob-served, "It is the N.F.L. and not the Americans that is holding the initiative in oper-ations and forcing the adversary, which is facing a shortage of strategic reserves, to deploy troops without rhyme or resson..."

If we remember the gree to-do made by this general before and during the last two dry sessons and look back to such famous but unsuccessful operations as the Five Arrows, the Double Eagle landing operation praised as a second Inchon invanion, Operations Attleboro and Junction City, then make a contrast with the situation in which the U.S. - pupper ering this third dry seas with a series of damaging defeats, we will be able to understand his deceitful words.

On November 21 last, intention to increase the combat effectiveness of the South Viet Nam pupper army. In the second dry season, it was the general himself that had pulled this puppet army out of the battlefield and given it the "house mother's" task, because of its rottentask, because of its rotten-nes and its inability to con-front the South Vietnamese armed forces and people. Now he altered his tone, simply because he had been promised only 45,000 additional troops by June 30, 1968 instead of 200,000 as he would like to get. What is more, the draft-200,000 as no would have of got. What is more, the drafting of American boys for fighting and dying in Viet Nam to fill the puress of the tycoons is no longer an easy job, but has met with ever

WASHINGTON BLUSTER

its failure to solve the probits failure to solve the prob-lem of troop shortage, of late the White House has egged on some of its artel-lites, namely, South Korea, New Zealand, Australia and Thailand, and give them monelodder for the Viet Nam

In tune with Westmoreland. Ellaworth Bunker, for bis part, boasted that South Viet Nam had held five elections and possessed a constitution.
This American ambassade however, dared not refer to the jockeying for power, the quarrels and the arrests among the candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the Saigon pupper regime, as well as the "outmoded fraud" in the "elections frand" in the "elections" held at the point of the bay-onet which had been brought into the open. Likewise, Bunker dared not refer to the wave of struggle launched talk about what had happer ed to the puppet "national assembly" when it came to recognize the final returns o the presidential and vice-presidential elections, 43 voted against although the voting was held under the sharp supervision of Police Chief

who have cut much sounding in the budget and refused to ratify his proposal for a to per oint income fax surto per ourse income tax sur-charge. His bad temper is merely the result of his grave isolation. To make it succes-sive pleas for his own policy of war intensification and expansion, such is the tragic lot of the present U.S. Nguyen Ngoc Loan and his men. Recently, A. M. Schlesinger, former political adviser of J. Kennedy, com-plained that the U.S. govern-

pressent.

In short, the wordy battle of U.S. topmen amply reflects their deadlock. Therefore, the American summit mosting in November had no other seems than to mank wave and means to get out of deadlock brought about their aggressive war in Vist Nam, and to step up this war in a desperate effort to recuperate as much as they can what they are losing and will lose in Viet Nam, in the U.S., and in other countries.

Even the New York Times return of Westmoreland and return of Westmoreland and Bunker to Washington "his act the stage for a new chorus of official optimism, apparently designed to refute the spreading wave of the spreading wave of national pessions over the prospects in Viet Nam."

particular, on November 17, the U.S. President looked out of temper from the beginning to the end. It is not by chance that Johnson has chosen to talk too much like that; the more so with his " In the book The Bitter Haritage.

TO THE READER We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologies or this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to seem you more

HEAVY U.S. LOSSES IN NORTH VIET NAM: 53 PLANES DOWNED IN 4 DAYS

waves of enemy attacks, they quickly stricken area was still atrewn with

reconnect various lines. They did not delayed-action steel-pellet bombs. She

rejoin their team until they heard through fainted from exhaustion after having

loudspeakers the announcement of the rescued 10 people. She came to five

shooting down of 10 enemy planes over minutes later and continued her work,

Hanoi. They then set to make iron saving the people's property and com-

NOVEMBER 17-20, 1967

VALUANT AND RESOURCEFUL DEFENDERS OF HANOI

OVEMBER 17, 1967. The sky over the capital was cloudless. At 08.00 hours, many flights of Fros's taking off from Thailand made a pass over the southern end of the city then from the southeast turned up for an attack run. Moments later, other Thunderchiefs from the northwest roared in. They resorted to the same old tricks. Many of them swooped down in a feint to draw our fire so that others could fly low and release rockets and bombs.

Nguyen Van Tho, deputy commander of a battery, calmly told his men, "Stick to our operational plan."

In perfect harmony, A-A guns of all caliber sited around the city opened up, intercepting the air intruders at various altitudes. Two enemy planes burst into flames. Others quickly took evasive

The enemy changed tactics. This time they bumped against our missiles. Hardly had one of them fired a rocket when our missile whistled skyward and cut its flight short.

11.00 hours. Enemy planes appeared again. They also made a feint to enable the strike to operate. They also cruised in wide circles then pose-dived to fire rockets and drop bombs. A new trick was played: a flight of enemy planes put on speed and wheeled down to confuse our gunners while another flight released bombs... Different enemy minoeuvres were countered in different ways. One after another, the air marauders crashed in flames amidst cheers of Hanoians.

A day of fierce fighting ended: 10 enemy planes had bitten the dust.

On Nov. 19, mist hang over Hanoi. News about fresh victories in Hai Phong not forbid me to fight to avenge him!" just came in when enemy planes arrived They sneaked into clouds and dropped radar disturbing objects.

Nguyen Quang Hung, the missile guiding officer who had been cited for having knocked out the 2,500th U.S. plane over the North right in Hanoi's sky, calmly waited.

The first missile of the day whizzed up, followed by a din of explosions coming from other missile and A-A units; two enemy planes fell.

15.28 hours. The defenders of Hanoi swung into action again. The enemy come in strength but met with a stronger rebuff. One plane which looked the size of an egg got a deadly accurate hit and came apart in three pieces. Another plane exploded and immediately turabled into a ball of cloud. Moments later, bits of metal were seen coming down. As for American pilots, some ejected from flaming planes, others suddenly emerged out of the clouds and slowly landed.

The battle continued until late in the afternoon. All streets were brightly lit again and the whole city came out to great the downing of 12 enemy planes in a single day, the 12th being also the 209th kill over the capital.

AT FOOD PROCESSING FACTORY T.

ON Nov. 17 and Nov. 19, every time air intruders swooped down to strike at the factory, its selfdefence corps opened up fiercely. The detachment led by the young engineer, Ngo Huy Duc, sent up a particularly intense fire. At first the platoon commend did not allow him to take part in the fighting, Finally it had to agree in face of the engineer's insistence. "I should have been on duty on Oct. 27. But Nguyen Dan Phien volun teered to replace me so that I could move my child into safety. That day Phien died because of me. You should

Engineer Ngo Huy Duc, the gunner No s of the factory, was given satisfaction. Giving vent to his hatred, he fired in co-ordination with other urged his men to keep their eyes skin- defenders of the capital who brought down 22 enemy planes in 2 days.

busy carrying the factory's products out.

Some used bicycles, others shoulder poles. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Yen, the Factory's manager, also joined the carrier line, two heavy loads fastened to her a new combat. bicycle. The vice-manager, Tru, and some workers pulled a cart-load of goods.

daughters who all worked for the fac-

tory with means of transport at their

the enemy, no one liked to see it stop

INHABITANTS OF THANH MAI

HAMLET

of old people and children and destroyed

swing. To suspend it and return home

to clear the bombing aftermaths? The

inhabitants of Thanh Mai chose to act

on the instructions of the village admin-

istration and militia command and the

went to the ricefields earlier than usual.

managing board of the co-op.

ouses. Harvesting was in full

HROUGH loudspeakers, an instruc-

tion came out, calling on the youth

functioning, even for a day,

the city's centre.

Although the Factory had been hit by

cians and workers of Factory T. were op farmers finished threshing the rice Chan led his colleagues from a co-op freshly brought in. Early the next morn- in the district to move them to ing, cart-loads of fresh vegetables from hospital, Thanh Mai were delivered to various state-run stores to supply the local armed forces and people busy preparing for 64 and 65 was quickly put down

the factory was assisted by husbands, bombs cut off the wire on the local a young volunteer, immediately rushed

wives, sweethearts or eldest sons or public address system. Between two in to save a wounded child while the

sieves for the quick sifting of paddy. bating fire.

Between two battles, groups of techni- And that night in the moonlight, the co-wounded, pedicab-driver Nguyen Van

The fire which erupted at blocks 60, Medical care was immediately given to the wounded. In this area, policeman Uncles Gia and Kenh of the farm tool Khuyen rescued Miss Thanh from a In this job, virtually every worker of making team also played their part. U.S. caved-in shelter. Miss Pham Thi Vinh.

At Mai Huong hospital, emergency

rescue work was even more intense,

Medical attendants and nurses of va-

Ngoc Khanh to nurses and other hos-

pital attendants, all worked with might

and main though enemy planes were

still roaring overhead. Although he was

informed that his mother-in-law had

been killed by the Yankees, the hos-

pital attendant, Mai, staved on in his

combat position. The nurse, Tri, did

likewise although she learned that her

child was wounded and her house de

stroyed by fire. In only half an hour,

diagnostical and emergency rascue work

was finished and the wounded were

handed over to various departments



Defending Hanoi, A.A. Company No 4, a "Unit Determined To Win," was striking

U.S. planes (Nov. 17, 1967)

rious departments concentrated their efforts on saving the lives of victims.

EVERYBODY DOES EMERGENCY RESCUE WORK

and militiamen to return to the hamlet to clear the aftermaths of the BLOCK 63 of Hai Ba Trung district From the woman doctor Thai Lan Thu was hit by many U.S. demolition and the assistant physician Nguyen enemy raid, and urging the co-op farmers to resume their routine work. Thanh and steel-pellet bombs and rockets. Mai hamlet is next to Mo market, in Policeman Nguyen Hien Pha immediately arrived at the scene with all his U.S. demolition and steel-nellet hombs and rockets killed or wounded a number

In the midst of bomb smoke, these policemen together with young volunteers set out to rescue the wounded, Policeman Ngo Ngoc Diem carried a wounded child on his back to a medical station. Delayed-action steelpellet bombs were gathered to clear the way for civil defence workers to take part in relief work. That afternoon, teams of harvesters

Upon learning that there were many for further treatment.

Up to Nov. 25, 1967

2,600

U.S. PLANES WERE DOWNED OVER NORTH VIET NAM

THE NORTH IS RESOLVED TO FIGHT AND TO WIN

53 U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN 4 DAYS (NOVEMBER 17-20)

November 17, 1967, many flights of Thai-land-and carrier based U.S. aircraft conducted raids over Hanoi. The local armed forces and people dealt them a well-deserved blow: 10 planes were grounded and many pilots

On the same day, with conof the same day, will con-ventional infantry weapons, militiamen of Khoai Chau dis-trict, Hung Yen province, knocked out another, plane, Meanwhile 2 more planes were shot down over Ha Bac and Quang Binh province.

On November 18, the North Vietnamese armed forces and people bagged another 11 enemy planes: Phu Tho, Thanh Hoa, planes: Phu Tho, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phuc and Hai Phong each brought down 2, and Quang Binh and Ha Tay one each.

On November 19, U.S. air marauders again launched massive attacks on Hanoi. The local armed forces and people sent 12 of them biting the dust. Hai Phong also scored 4 kills. Militiamen of GiaoThuy district, Nam Ha province, shot down one A.4 with conventional infantry weapons, and Thanh Hoa downed one RB.66 electronic

reconnaissance plane. On November 20, Hai Phong shot down 3 planes, Hanoi 2, Phu Tho 2, and Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, Vinh Phuc, Lang Son and Vinh Linh one each. Countering Johnson's 4-day

"maximum pressure," the North Vietnamese armed forces and people shot down 33 U.S. aircraft and captured many U.S. pilots.





EIGHT AMERICAN PILOTS AMONG THOSE NEWLY DOWNED

- Eduard B. Burdett, U.S.A.F. colonel, U.S. tactical wing commander from Korat (Thailand). - John Peter Flynn, U.S.A.F. colonel, deputy commander Right (left to right, too to bottom) :

Wilson Deucer Key, U.S. Navy senior licutenant — Claude Douglas Clouber, U.S. Navy licutenant-commander — Theodore Cerhard Sters, U.S. Navy licutenant judice grade — Paul Henry Schult, U.S. Navy licutenant-commander — James E. Teague, U.S. Navy licutenant judice grade — Weller O Estes Il, U.S. Navy eutenant junior grade



Will Hanoi Burn?

Over the last few days, the Paris prais has carried many articles condemning the crimes committed by the Americans by resorting to steel-pellet bombs against Hanoians

neces-points tomos against Hanoman.

1. Humanish by October 30 published an article by Madeleins Riffaud praising the courage displayed by the Hanos urmed forces and profit in thire victorious bailies against U.S. air raids. Polloming are exceptly from this article:

INCE October as, Hanoi has been confronting the bombers, day and night, with its missiles, its rifles, its cannons and its Mig's.

It has successfully countered the most savage destructive and exter-minating raids ever conducted by the U.S. air force against the capital of the D.R.V.N. since the beginning of the

Will Hanoi burn? Knowing by experience the short-sighted cruelty of U.S. imperialism, every Vietnamese has been mly expecting for months this even-

... Will Hanoi barn? Johason will never be able to get at the soul of Hanoi citizens who are ready to make every sacrifice in order to preserve the "most precious property: independence" and have plenty of means to produce and fight even if the city were rased to the ground this evening.

the ground this evening.

For five days, Hanoi, the "City of the Dragon" as it was called in the days of yore, fought. Somethines against one hundred planes striking at a time, against rockets, pressure bosebs and delayed-action steal-pellet boushs, against what American science has invested to exterminate and demoralize. Striking a blow with its paws, the Dragon sent 35 U.S. planes biting the dust in 5 days.

HAT was the reply of Hanoi rising up in the October wind, defending socialism at this most distrant utpost with missiles and Mig's and less with the blood of its men, women and youngstern, all turned into combat-

criminals who, defeated militarily and politically, have made genecide a mean of pressure between nations. Meanwhile, the fighters of the N.F.L. are holding the initiative everywhere and acting on the offensive, even at the gates of Saithe offensive, even at the gates of gon, proving more and more that the Vietnamese people are capable of beating an aggressive army of ever one million U.S., puppet and satellite troops. Such was the Vietnamese riposts to Pentawas the Vistammens riposts to Pesta-gonian provocateurs who dared bombard the capital of an independent state, a socialist country, the day after the demonstrations during which millions of people in the world and is the U.S. ttell demanded an immediate and to

MADELEINE RIFFAUD

THE Pentagon perseveres and is get-ting bogged down in mistakes and crimes. One is entitled to ask this question: "Will the world burn?", "Where will the mad men stop in their onwards. flight?"

The bombings of Hanol are a new The bondings of raised are a new grave challenge buried by U.S. imperalism at every human being, at all people who desire to live in freedom and peace, to live a life worthy of men. Let us taker up this challenge, with honour, by the side of those who transplant rice the most of those who transplant most under the napalm, of teachers and pupils is underground clearcooms, of lighting physicians in the scorched rangle, of the youth of Hanoi and Hai Phong whose time is partaken of by their machines and their gena, and make guitars out of scraps of fighies-bombers,

VIET NAM COURSER

VIET NAM COURTER

THE MOST ODIOUS CRIMINAL OF GENOCIDE OF ALL TIMES

3,000 out of the 4,000 political detainees died in the three years 1957-1959.

1067 the Bertrand Rus sell International War Crimes Tribunal convicted U.S. im-perialism of the crime of aggression in Viet Nam—an international crime of parti-cular gravity—and of sabotaging peace and flouting the national sovereignty of the Vietnamese people. Beside their crime of aggression which is the gravest and all-embracing crime, the U.S. imperialists have committed R IGHT after the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agree-ments the U.S. puppet a series of war crimes and crimes against humanity the most serious form of which

administration in Saigon made bloody reprisals against indi-viduals and carried out masis the crime of genocide. todody repressa aguist indiscarces of whole groups of civiltians, chiefly those who had
taken part in the resistance
statem part in the resistance
(Quang Nam province, 47 persons were executed on January 21, 1052 and their bodies
Duoc in the same province st
persons were buried alive on
Nov. 26, 1052. Other similar
et/villan victims in about one
year to tens of thousands.
These princes were followed upwhich were rounded up, arrested and persecuted patriots
who had no weapon of
Hendreds of thousands
Of people were thus massacred
in accordance with this butle macrodiance with this but-Human history has recorded Human history has recorded as the most edious outrages of U.S. imperialism its racial discrimination and persecution which consisted in exterminating the Indians on the American continent and its racial segregation against the Black people in the United States. In its war of conquest and during its bloody rule over the Philippines, U.S. imperialism massacred milover the Philippines, U.S. imperialism massacred milions of native people. It was also U.S. imperialism which dropped the first atomic bunds to kill Asiana en masse. The same is being reiterated in Viet Nam. The Christiam Science Monitor on Lanuary on 10% and that January 20, 1967 said that public opinion in many countries maintained that the U.S.
would not have killed the
Vietnamese with so much in accordance with this but chers' watchword: "rather kill by mistake than let a zeal if the latter were white

Genocidal acts of U.S. imcommunist escape. perialism in Viet Nam dated back to the days when Wash-In the "special war" which began in 1961, retaliatory raids multiplied rapidly: From 27,000 in 1962 the number of ington begån direct interven-tion in South Viet Nam by setting up an atterly tyranoperations rose to 37,000 in 1963 and by early 1965 the figure reached 160,000. Since 1965, with U.S. massive buildnical autocratic regime — the Ngo Dinh Diem regime. They have been taking on bigger proportions since 1961 when the United States started its 1965, with U.S. massive build-up the repressive campaign has become more and more cious. The U.S. troops aggressive war in the form of a "special war" and par-ticularly since 1965 when American and satellite troops been putting into practice th "destroy all, burn all, kill all policy to retaliate upon pa-triotic forces, expand their occupation, consolidate their began to pour in to conduct a "local war" in South Viet Nam and the United States bases and "pacify" the country, American and Pak Jung Hi troops have been unstingingly using bombs, shells and bullets in conformits aggression against North Viet bardment. In an attempt to break the will for independ-ence, freedom and national unity and the patriotic tradiity with an order to "sweep clean" and "not to spare a living soul" wherever they go. tion of the entire Victnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have been putting into effect the "two-pronged" tactics of Besides, the U.S. has been carrying out extensive 'spray-ings of toxic chemicals which have taken an ever increasing toll of civilians killed or "search and destroy" and

The history of U.S. aggression in South Viet Nam is the history of an escalation of crimes. Their crimes are piling up continually and assuming a multiform and extremely grave character.

all, kill all" policy and to this effect they have been using the most up-to-date and bar-

barous weapons and means of war on a scale that has near-

Below we are going to de-Below we are going to de-scribe to our readers those crimes in their main aspects by basing ourselves on docu-ments made available by the D.R.V.N. Commission for Investigation of U.S. War Crimes in Viet Nam and the Committee for Denunciation of the Crimes of the U.S. and Its Henchmen in South Viet Nam. These include important documents, e.g. U.S. Burn All, Destroy All, Kill All,

Policy (1967), They Have Poulo Condore Island, about Outdone Even Hitler in Cruel3,000 out of the 4,000 yi (on U.S. chemical warfare political detainees died in the in South Viet Nam) (1966) in South viole Nam) (1900) and Crimes of Repression, Torture, Detention and De-portation Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and Their Henckmen in South Viet Nam

PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION OF MEN

penned up in disguised concentration camps dubbed "strategic hamlets." Up to 1967, 250,000 child-ren had been killed and 750,000 others wounded by bombings, others wounded by bombings, shellings and other acts of war of the U.S. aggressive troops (data supplied by Dr. William Pepper, Director of New Rochelle, the New York Human Rights Committee, political lecturer at the Mercy College, at Debbs, New York State, published in Remparts magazine, January 1967).

On such a small territory as South Viet Nam with an area less than one half of France and a population about a quarter of the French popu-lation and approximating the population of Czechoslovakia there have been hundreds of Oradours and Lidices of much

PENNING UP THE POPU-LATION IN CONCENTRA-TION CAMPS

Dinh Diem already forced about 200,000 peasants in the delts into "resettle-ment centres" in the mountainous regions. From 1959 onward he set up another kind of concentration camps called "prosperity zones in the delta.

In 1961 the stooge administration set up 17,000
"strategic hamlets," backbone of the Staley-Taylor
plan. By the saiddle of 1963 plan. By the saiddle of 1963 about 8.737.463 people or around 61.96 per cent of the South Viet Nam population were penned up in these "hamlets" (figuration published in the Englishlanguage paper The Times of Viet Nam. Saigon June 4, 1963).

Since 1965, the U.S. and its henchmen have, through intensified bombings and shellings, forced hundreds of poisoned as shown in the following table: thousands of farmers to leave all, kill all " policy has chang-

An instance: in a small
"strategic hamlet" in Long
Phu, Giong Trom district
(Ben Tre province), out of 500
families, in the period 1961-From' 1954 to 1964 the number of civilian victims of the U.S. war in South Viet Nam totalled one million, about 170,000 of them killed, 800,000 wounded and incapacitated for life. In addition, half a million needle were dered, 1,000 arrested and more than 100 women raped.

According to a Resider report on October 10, 1967 one third of the population of Quang Ngai province lived in concentration camps without means of living. 120,000 people lived there in the greatest destitution.

The "strategic hamlets" are in essence disguised concentration camps, and the U.S. has to all intents and purposes transformed South Viet Nam into a huge concentration camp as the National Guardian rightly remarked in its issue of April

DESTROYING SOURCES AND MEANS OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION

THE Western press has reported on the U.S. plan to use toxic chemicals to destroy the very food supplies of the South Viet Nam people. Newsweek reported on November 27, 1966 that American specialists had taught Vietnamese (Saigon) pilots how to spray a chemical which would "turn the ricefields yellow and destroy all crops in the communist-controlled areas."

According to the New York
Times of January 22, 1962, the Saigon puppet adminis-tration once declared that "defoliants should play a major role in the plans to cut off the communist sup-plies." The continuous spray-ing of toxic chemicals has provoked some noticeable change in the climatic condi-tions of South Viet Nam and damaged the natural condidamaged the natural condi-tions for agricultural pro-duction there. AP on September 8, 10pf disclosed that U.S. planes were drop-ping a new chemical on the southern and western parts of Quang Tri province with a view to rendering the soil sterile and preventing vegeta-tion from growing again.

The coastal bombardments The coastal bombardments by U. S. warships have ham-pered fishing and salt produc-tion which provide staple food for the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. "burn all, destroy

Years	Provinces subject to chemical sprays	Area (in hectares)	Killed	Poisoned
1961 1965 1966 1967 (up to June)	6 26 32 21	560 700,000 876,000 474,000	400 462 235	140,000 258,000 139,744 (A great number of affected people have met with a slow death or become invalid)

measures, the torture inflicted on political detainees in the prisons and concentration camps has caused death or disability to many patriots and civilians.

The mass poisoning at the Phu Loi detention camp on Dec. 1, 1938 killed 1,000 out of the 6,000 detainers. On the

Along with these brutal their homes and settle in neasures, the torture inflicted the so-called "refugees' no political detaines in the orisons and concentration camps." These were later transformed into " strategic hamlets" which in their turn changed their name into "new life hamlets " The interness of such hamlets have been living a most wretched life, morally and physically.

ed the look of the landscape and caused extensive devas-tation to many vast areas. Thousands of villages and hamlets and many other po-pulated areas have been rased to the ground. Cu Chi dis-trict, 30km from Saigon, with 18 villages and 60,000 in habitants, has been virtually and caused extensive devas flat. The name car

along the Vam Co Dong river.
The Ben Suc township has-been razed by bulldozers and been razed by bulkdozers ana-bombs (AP, Jan. 14, 1967). During an operation in Baus Trai area, Long An province, U.S. troops destroyed eve-rything related to man's life-

OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

▲OST victims of the U.S. war of aggression are-women and children. Under Ngo Dinh Diem's rule, alk women whose husbands had regrouped to North Viet Nam. or were engaged in revolu-tionary activities were forced, by the puppet administration to divorce their husbands and to divorce their hisbands and marry again if they want to avoid reprisals. 67 per cent of those killed and 84 per cent of the wounded in terrorist raids between March 1965, and August 1966 were women and children, 750 women and children, 750 women and control of the second raped, including more than 100 girls under 15.

Prostitution is rampant in the areas under U.S.-puppet control: 29,000 prostitutes in Saigon and 10,000 in Hue, a city with a population of 140,000. Nguyen Cao Ky, then Prime Minister of the pupper regime, took upon himself the task of organizing: brothels for American troops. 40 per cent of the prostitutes are V.D. patients (AP, Nov. 14, 1967). In addition, the medieval-type tortures in the prisons and detention camps have considerably harmed the child-bearing capacity of many women.

Beside the total of children hilled or wounded by American bombs and shells, that of those killed al-ready equals the death toll in the Hiroshima atomic bombing — millions of other children are roaming about or living on begging. AFP on December 22, 1966 dis-closed that more than 10,000 orphans were languishing in 77

USE OF VIOLENCE TO BREAK THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE, THEIR PATRIOTISM AND THEIR WILL FOR INDEPEND-ENCE AND NATIONAL IINITY

of the national culture along with the importa-tion of the decadent "civili-sation" and way of life is-part of the U.S. scheme to part of the U.S. scheme to impair the morale of the South Viet Nam population. It must be pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have been using force in the most brutal and systematic mannier against a whole people with the intention to undermine their patriotism and revolu-

onary spirit. This scheme has been carried out through the "depaigns, in the "reeducat centres" and "strate hamlets." The U.S. and " reeducation agents have resorted to the most barbarous tortures in-cluding disembowelling to-force the victims to renounce their righteous belief and give up their noble ideals and to own as wrong what they

(Continued page 7)

The Most Odious Criminal.

(Continued from page 6)

have done. They have done this most persistently in an attempt to break the morale of those who oppose them, allowing them to survive only physically, and in most cases, the heart inconscients for paysically, and it most cases, after being incapacitated for life. This has been portrayed very clearly and vividly in a book of reminiscences entitled Bat Khust (Indomitable) by Nguyen Duc Thuan, experienced the most ho days in the prisons of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime.

MEANS AND METHODS OF DESTRUCTION

N their present war of aggression against South Viet Nam the U.S. is deploying more than one million troops of all armed services and arms, equipped with the most up-to-date weapons : one third of the U.S. tactical air force including B. 52 strategic bombers and 80 per cent of the strike aircraft-carriers. According to the French General Gambiez, the forces of the U.S. in South Viet Nam are one hundred times bigger than these of the French during the Indo-China war. In April 1966, in McNamara's own admission, the Would use in Viet Nam 638, tons of bombs in 1966, that tons of bombs in 1966, that is more than the bonnage used in all the Pacific theatre in World War II (502,781 tons) (New York Times, Oct. 10, 1966). His deputy, Cyrus Vance, specified that this represented or per cent of the total of bombs dropped in 37 that the Kremm war. rolal of bombs dropped in 37 months of the Korean war, that is a little more than a three-fold increase on a monthly average (AP, Apr. 24, 1966). According to a Reuter report on Jan. 11, 1966 a billion shells and bullets were lired per month in South Viet Nam of which to million artillery. and mortar shells, 88 million machinegun bullets and 4.8

The bombing and shelling The bombing and abelling generally take place on a very intensive scale and on a round-the-clock basis over a long period of time. In Cu Chi district, Gia Dinh province, for example, from only or a daily average of 4,500 shells and three shells per head of population March 1966). U.S. a made thousands of sorties per day. From June 1965 to May 1967, the U.S. made 10,000 B.52 sorties against South Viet Nam, co-ordinate-map bombings and carpet bombings. "Free-bing zones" have been marked out on the South Viet Nam map.

million rockets...

Washington has made of the South Viet Nam battlefield a testing ground for its new strategies, tactics and wespons. General Paul Harkins pointed it out bluntly on February 8, 1965: "For the U.S. armed forces, Viet Nam has become a testing Nam has become a testing ground for anti-guerilla warfare tactics." The French paper Ls Figuro on April 25, 1965 wrote: "Viet Nam has become the testing ground of all inventions made by miliall inventions made by mili-tary engineers. The aim is to test on a living target those inventions which may be utilised later in other opera-

SOUTH VIETNAM NEW SUCCESSES OF THE P.L.A.F.

DEC TO: 1,160 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action in 3 Days (Nov. 17-19) - MY TRO: & Battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 9 Wiped Out 85Km Southwest of Saigon (Nov. 17) — Tan An A Battalion of Division 25 and a Company of Militiamen of the Puppet Army Routed 38Km South of Saigon (Night of Nov. 11) - RACE GIA: A Battalion of Puppet Division 8 Put out of Action at Xoat Xien (Night of Nov. 2) - LEM DONG: Two Companies, Two Plateons, a Motorized Unit, a 108mm-Gun Platoon and a "Civil Guard" Platoon Wiped Out IEm from Dilring (Nov. 12)

DAC TO

ACCORDING to Giai great victories won in the southwestern part of Dac To, between Nov. 17 and Nov. 19, the P.L.A.F. continued to hit hard at the enemy day and night and achieved new

On the night of Nov. 16, the P.L.A.F. stormed Tan Canh P.L.A.F. stormed Tan Canh district town & Lm south of Dac To, and held it throughout the night. In addition, they destroyed a power station, a military signal centre and a number of puppet administrative offices and burnt down a fuel dump.

Next morning, puppet pa-ratroop Battalion 2 suffered heavy losses in a surprise attack 8km northeast of Dac To. In the afternoon, pupper paratroop Battalion 3 coming to the rescue was badly mauled. In the same area,

P.L.A.F. continued to press hard on the enemy until Nov. 19, wiping out 400 soldiers, not including 40 killed by American bombs.

American bomba.

In the same period, in a 2-hour hand-to-hand fighting on the afternoon of Nov. 17, 12km southwest of Tan Canh district town, the P.L.A.F. wiped out 210 enemy troops.
That night, they lobbed mortar shells onto the enemy artillery ground on Hill 823 and another position, wiping out nearly 80 G.I.'s.

Particularly on Nov. 18 and Nov. 19, the P.L.A.F. soundly thrashed the enemy on Hills 882 and 875 in the southwest, killing or wounding 420 G.I.'s including 2 companies Battalion 1, U.S. Airbo Brigade 173 completely wiped out after being forced down Hill 875 to a stream.

According to preliminary puppet Division 25, including reports, from the night of Nov. 16 to 19, the P.L.A.F wiped

out 1,160 enemy troops in-cluding 710 G.L's. Together with a series of battles bewith a series of battles between Nov. 4 and II, enemy casualties in the Dac To area ran to more than 2,400. Apart from this, the P.L.A.F. shelled the base camp of U.S. Infantry Division 4 7 times, completely de-stroying its airfield and 1,100 tons of ammunities tons of ammunition and razing to the ground a pup-pet special forces camp.

N the night of Nov. at to 12, 1967, the P.L.A.F. stormed Can Duoc man litary sub-sector and many other posts in Tan Tru dis-trict. After 30 minutes fight-ing, the P.L.A.F. controlled pletely the battlefield at Can Duoc, wiped out whole-sale Battalion t, Regiment 46, puppet Division 25, including the battalion command, kill-

American "advisors."
The P.L.A.F. also overran one post, 4 blockhouses, the residence of the chief of district, annihilated a com-pany of "security" mea, badly mauled 3 platoons of "civil guards" and an arti-lery platoon, destroyed 2 105mm cannons, 2 Semm mortars, 2 sircraft and 3 military vehicles, burnt 2 tons of munitions and seized a large quantity of weapons.
In an attack launched on

to an artack launched on the same night against an American base of Infantry Division o and a gun emplacement in Tan Tru subsector, the P.I.A.F. destroyed 8 105mm guns and wiped out 85 G.I.'s. In co-ordination 85 G.I.'s. In co-ordination with these battles, the guerillas helped by the local population rared a post to the ground, punished the puppet authorities in the village cut off the road from Tan An to Tan Tru.

(Continued from page 8)

villages lying in a small area about 10km long between Highway 4 and the Mekong river, 22km west of My Tho town. They carefully cleared the ground by bombings, shellings and toxic chemicals but no score had they landed but no sooner had they landed than they were violently pounded by the P.L.A.F. heavy guns and suffered many casualties. That very

THE CRIMINAL GUILTY OF THE MOST SERIOUS GENOCIDE IS FACING DEFEAT

THE U.S. imperialists have committed the most odious crimes against mankind. They have violated a series of international conventions and declarations conventions and declarations con-cluded since the middle of the last century, especially the 1907 Hague Conven-tion, the 1949 Geneva Con-vention, the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the Nuremberg princ ples, and the 1948 Con tion on Genocide have banned all inte destroy a nation and to which the U.S. government's

was a signatory.

In view of the magnitude and the gravity of their crimes the U.S. imperialists have actually lost all human character and have outdone. Hitler in cruelty. They are the biggest criminals in

But they have bumped their heads against a heroic and indomitable people who are determined to struggle for in-Vietnamese people not only have defeated one after another all the most perfid and barbarous manoeuvres of the U.S. and its henchmen, but are also steadily advanc-ing on the path of victory, making the criminals pay dearly for their crimes and will surely defeat them

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON HIGHWAY 4

night, the Liberation fighters assaulted the remainder, knocking out a U.S. battalion C.P. and a "civil guard" com-

Thus, in 6 days and nights, the P.L.A.F. wiped out 900 enemy troops (including 500 G.I.'s), downed 12 aircraft, sunk 6 naval craft, destroyed 3 armoured cars and collected more than 100 fire-arms.

> THE THIRD BLOW THE HARDEST

AT the end of August and the beginning of Septem-ber, the My Thol army-men and people mounted another series of attacks, razing 19 posts defending Highway 4, breaking up over 100 "strategic hamlets" along this road, wiping out 800 U.S. and puppet troops and de-stroying 40 military vehicles. In face of this situation, on September 13, the enemy was forced to rush in 15,000 troops in the hope of remov-ing this constant threat.

On September 15, hundreds of naval craft supported by air force and artillery, carried. 8 battalions and squadrons of armoured cars from the Meltong river to the Ba Rai river. Before they could land troops on the river. could land troops on the river bank, 26 vessels including 2 big ones, were sunk or et afre. More than 400 enemy, troops, were wiped out and o armsur-ded cars at ablase. The land-ed party had 100 killed; 7 helicopters and x F.105 jet plane were downed on the

On the night of September 15 and on September 16, the P.L.A.F. raided a series of enemy bases such as the U.S. Tan Hoi, that of puppet Div-ision 7, the barracks of "civil

guards" in My Tho town and the U.S. naval and logististic bases.

Unable to carry on the fighting, the enemy had to call off this defensive operacall off this defensive opera-tion, after having 1,200 men wiped out (including 1,000 GPs), 16 naval craft sunk, 10 others set after, 81 planes downed and 16 amphi-bious cars destroyed. This was the third and last blow dealt by the My Tho army men and people on the five months of last summer and autumn.

THE RIPST BLOW IN THE 1067 WINTER-1968 SPRING CAMPAIGN

FROM October 3 to 6, the enemy launched another operation involving 12 battalions together with 3 armour-ed squadrons supported by 60 naval craft and 30 'guns, and arrayed into 4 prongs.

One column starting north One column starting north of Highway 4 pushed into My Hanh Dong village, 10 km northwest of Cai Lay district town. The three others from south of Highway 4 penetrated into Nhi Quy, Lane-Bus and Long Tring villages lying on that road or from six to eight kilometres from it. All the four prongs were fiercely in-tercepted and suffered each over 100 camualties; that against Cam Son took the heaviest toll; 200 casualties.

The operation ended with over 500 U.S. and puppet troops wiped out, 7 planes shot down and I armoured car set ablase.

Having lost his combat strength, the enemy was dri-

ven into a more passive position and suffered heavies setbacks.

Attacks on Highway 4 followed one another. On October 11, a U.S. artillery battalion was knocked out at one kilometre from Ben Luc town: 10 guns and 38 mili-tary vehicles destroyed. The public of the control of the public of the control of the public way of the control of the second of the one kilometre from Ben Luc Both these engageme

DEFEATED at Con Tien, Dong Ha, Doc Mieu and Gio Linh, the American aggressors argued that the tragedy of the U.S. Marines near the 17th perallel was near the 17th perallel was caused by North Viet Nam troops, Battered in the Western covered terrain which strung their superiority in air force and artillery. Outwitted at Loc Ninh, they claimed that this was due to the vicinity of Cambodin. Now that the fighting unfolded in the Meksong deria, especially on Highway 4 in My Tho province, too km southwest of Saigon and on the banks of the Meksong river which are favourable to U.S. repeated, setbacks of quibble mentioned above. In fact, their passive, weak and losing position, was further deteriorating in all theatres of

THE SOUTH VIET NAM N.F.L. ORDERS THE SUSPENSION OF MILITARY ATTACKS ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMING FESTIVALS

IITHOUGH the South Vielnameze armed forces and poople are swinning big victories. The North Res 170, 180 and 1

A statement from the Provist Presistant asys:

"As in the previous years, prompted by its upchanging humanitarian policy and its respect for the time-honounced customs and labsits of our makes the provision of the property of the property of the translation of the legislimate feelings and sapprations of our people, of the people of the U.S. and its astallites, and of the majority of the purpert, U.S. and satellite anymon, the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Wist Nam N.F.L. decide to support attacks against propert, U.S. as assaltite recognition of the property of t

attacks against pupper, U.S. and satellite troops:
"...Our popels have always and consistently
expressed deep attachment to humanitarianism
because the goal of our struggle is nothing but
a decent life, the rights of man, the right to
happer our own destiny, the right 10.5. aggresses
happer our own destiny, the right 10.5. aggresses
are very obdurate, brutal and perfidious by nature,
all our people and armsed forces must be fully
prejared, with a high spirit and as iron determination, to fight stubbornly and unremittingly. Only
by so deing can we win really big stories in the
clauses Windschoping mapping and admans to-

wards complete success in the struggle of our entire nation against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

SOUTH VIET NAM P.L.A.F. COMMAND'S ORDER

N strict implementation of the decision of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. for the suspension of military attacks on the occasion of Christmas, New Year's Day and the Tet Festival, the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command

All P.L.A.F. across South Viet Nam (com-prising the main forces, the regional troops and the guerillas and militia) to suspend military attacks:

of the distribution of the consistence of the consi

Saigon time) or the 5th of the first lunar mouth-

Saigno time) or the 5th of the first lunar month.

2. All P.L.A.F. have the responsibility to protect
the people so that they can ealpy those festivate
in security and loy, and to create conditions for
armyman and the personnel of the Saigno pupper
deministration to go to the liberated areas, rejoin
their ancestors and visit their relatives. Troop
of the U.S., those of its astellites and those
go to church and take part in festivities during
go to church and take part in festivities during
at home or at public gatherings, provided that
they go individually, not in groups, and do not
carry vespons and intelligence devices.

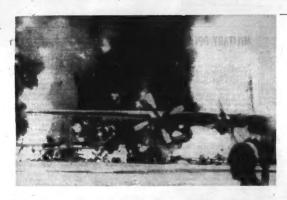
3. During the enforcement of the NF.L. order

Carry weapons and intensigence orwovers.

2. During the enforcement of the N.F.L. order for suspension of military attacks, all military attacks by U.S., pupper and satellis troops against attacks by U.S., pupper and satellis troops against properties of aircraft and guns of various types, in whatever part of South Viet Nam, will be regarded as violations of the N.F.L. order and liable to positions of the N.F.L. order and liable to positions.

liable to punishment.

4. The P.L.A.F. throughout South Viet Nammut strictly observe the order for the suspension of military attracks in the period and the condition of military attracks in the period and the condition of this order, and resolutely punish those reactionary and cruel agents of the U.S. who dare disrupt the normal activities of the people on these feative occasions.



Day To airtield zet

after

SINCE LAST SUMMER - AUTUMN

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON HIGHWAY No. 4 A BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM P.L.A.F.

HIGHWAY 4 linking Sai-gon with the provinces in the Mckong Delta is a strategic road. Early in 1966 the American aggressors threw in two brigades of U.S. Infantry Division of cane stationed at Rach Kien one stationed at Raca Kien (Cho Lon province), and the other at Binh Duc (My Tho province). Like the G.I.'s at Rach Kien, those at Binh Duc also suffered heavy casualties at the hand of the

guerillas.

In the first half of 1967 alone, 1,220 U.S. troops were killed and wounded in this base near My Tho town. The enemy tried to launch many operations in an attempt to break the encirclement a-round Binh Duc and the posts along Highway 4.

The operation carried out by 10 U.S.-puppet battalions in the first 19 days of May

ended with over 900 casual-ties (among them 430 G.I.'s), 6 planes downed, 10 naval craft and 3 military vehicles destroyed. This was the first blow dealt at the aggressors.

A HARDER BLOW

ON July 8, 1967, the My Tho armymen and Tho armymen and people began a series of attacks on "key pacification" areas along Highway

, destroying many "strategic amlets" and hammering a crushing blow at the enemy's

On July 17, they continued their assault and held the highway for three days. Nearly all the enemy's communication lines in the province were stormed. On Highway 4 alone, the 70 km long section from My Thuan ferry to Tan Huong (50 km

southwest of Saigon) was cut off in So places, some of which became muddy flat fields of eight to ten metres long. Hundreds of road blocks were erected. Thousands of metres of telephone wire were cits off. All the buildozers and rollers near An Huu township were destroyed. 7 Mr.13 armoured cars were destroyed were attacked, including an encampment of one battalion of puppet. Division 7 at My Thien. On July 33 the highway was still cut off. Most of the U.S. puppet force sent of the U.S. puppet force sent one of the U.S. erected. Thousands of metres ed cars.

Driven into the defensive, on July 25, the enemy made a probing thrust into Phu Phong village on the Mekong river, 17km west of My Tho. A big vessel was sunk and an American company wiped out by the guerillas.

On July 26, 20 battalions battalions of U.S. Infantry (6 batkalions of U.S. Infanty Divisions and 25, obattalions of puppet Infanty Divisions 7 and 9, 2 battalions of Mariens, 3 battalions of Rangers) and 4 squadrons of armoured cars attached the north and south of Highway 4 with the support of over 300 war vessels, 100 planes and 32 beavy sense. guna

In the north, the secondary target of the raid, the My Tho armymen and people inflicted upon the enemy severe losses. In the south, which bore the brunt of the "sweep," they dealt the enemy heavier blows.

enemy beavier blows.
On the morning of July 20, a convoy of naval craft coning from the Mekong river was intercepted at Cam Son, on the Ba Rai river. Five boats full of U.S.- puppet troops were suak or set after.
A bellifted rescue party was about intercepted. Another halo intercepted. Another the tends of the company o

On July 30, 100 helicopters dropped a U.S. brigade and a battalion of Marines on Long Trien, Tam Binh and Phu Quy

(Continued page 7)